

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



THE LIBRARY

EUGENE, OREGON 97403

telephone (code 503) 342-1411

October 31, 1968

Mrs. Roy K. Smith  
1420 Santo Domingo  
Duarte, California 91010

Dear Mrs. Smith:

As Mr. Kemp is away from the office, I have taken the liberty of having the letter regarding Lloyd Henderson reproduced. I am most sorry that the quality of the reproduction is so poor. Our copying service ran several copies and was unable to produce a clearer copy.

I do hope this will be sufficiently clear to answer the questions which have arisen concerning this matter.

Thank you for your interesting letter. I am certain that Mr. Kemp will be most pleased to have heard from you.

Sincerely yours,

*Elaine Baker*

(Mrs.) Elaine Baker  
Secretary to Mr. Kemp

enclosure

*Miss Ingham, Miss Hartness, Miss Lewis, Miss Stevens, Dr. Blair, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. E. H. Miller are all permanently - the four underlined have mental troubles - Uelbels are nicely settled in one of the large apartments - had a dinner for the Otto De Camps - at Roy Shearer's home - briefly we saw pictures of Betty Dr. Coulter and the Fleckers and guide Bergman are in the Lodge. Mrs. Lawrence is just home uses a walker or a cane Ramon Mc Kenzie goes to market weekly but no where else. Mrs. F. S. Miller has an electric run-a-bout for mowing the gardens - So that leaves Ron, Olga and Lois as the able bodied ones. Dr. Joney has been told to stay at home as a precaution - Helen has just been here so that may have been an extra strain -*

*EMD*

Dear Allen

By chance your letter to Mrs Cook fell into my hands  
She is mentally so far off she was taken to the Rest Home - but  
physically very well - so she runs off almost daily. She now knows her  
apartment was cleaned and Ann Bergman moved in but I took her  
back 14 times before that. She was bringing books down to put in her room  
and asking me if I knew where she could get a key. One it was to hunt for  
her mother - often hunting for <sup>Joss</sup> who was to take her home etc.

I found your letter in a book. I had Harold's letter for years but had sent  
it to the manuscript department of U & O -

Understand this was written when our mail could be or was  
censored. A Catholic priest said New York papers had notice of the  
death of one of their members the day after - and he was much alive  
Their theory was since both men were tall, upstanding and young  
and travelled the same area - and their man - as I remember it  
had been suspect - anyway. - I think as a former military man  
he was the one the Japanese wanted to get out of the way, and  
the Japanese military planned and carried out the murder.

This is as I remember it - heard the name but have forgotten -

I think this was the year we brought Helen and the two children  
back from Soerabaja to Charyung to await Lloyd's arrival. When  
he didn't come over next day we drove them to Sarawak - He was  
not at the station - but she felt she should board the south bound anyway  
when just before time we saw him down the line coming  
over from a Japanese van where he had spent the night  
and as I remember it overlept. Seemingly he had not  
gotten the word she would wait for him - Charyung.

They were in the back seat of our sedan and the overhead  
light buttons was on the bar between the two doors - one of the children  
had turned it on - we drove into our garage - bought sunlights  
and didn't see the light on - a week later the battery was dead  
and Helen Ross took it to Seoul for recharging -

The grave <sup>was</sup> on the hill above the Syonah compound. We made  
the circle up and down daily to check measures - I wonder if the  
bombing hit the compound?

All I know is when we were in Exeter Springs 50 to 55 and I was  
going to K C by bus - I'd ask any one showing magazine, service or Kren - what he knew  
else our force said, Syonah was destroyed - what the Reds did do, we did.

Rev Lloyd P. Henderson

1912

Beginning as early as ~~1914~~ <sup>1914</sup>, or earlier, there was Christian work carried on among the Koreans who had migrated to Manchuria.

After the annexation of Korea by Japan, in 1910, there was a great migration of Koreans to Manchuria, including many Christians. These started churches in the communities where they settled. There are records of visits to these churches on the part of missionaries in Korea as early as 1912. The Korean Church also sent workers into Manchuria to do evangelistic work there, from as early as 1903, when a worker was sent by the churches of North Pyongan Do. In 1913, it was reported that there were about 200,000 Koreans living near Mukden, of whom some 2,000 were Christians. It was also reported that, in the Tungwha region, some 150 miles east of Mukden, there were 150,000 Koreans, of whom about 1500 were Christians, with churches established. That year, the Winter Bible Institute at Tungwha was attended by 144 people. The next year (1914), Dr Kim Pil-Soon, one of the first graduates of Severance Medical College, as conducting his own hospital in Tungwha for Koreans and Chinese.

With the rapid growth in the Korean community, it was felt that one or more missionary couples should be sent to work in this area. After several years of negotiations, it was decided to ~~open~~ open a joint station with the Scotch Presbyterian missionaries at Sinpin, about 100 miles east of Mukden and fifty miles west of Tungwha, where the growth of the Korean Church had been so great. The Scotch Mission would carry on work with the Chinese and conduct a small hospital. The work was formally begun here, in 1921, with Rev and Mrs W Thomas Cook and Rev and Mrs Lloyd P Henderson as the resident missionaries for work with Koreans. Two buildings were constructed for use by the men's and women's Bible Institutes, held for a month each, each winter. There was a Korean church building at the east edge of town with an attendance of about 200.

Manchuria was in a wild and confused state and the bandit activity continued to grow, making itineration of the churches very difficult and dangerous. Travel was by Chinese cart and the trip from Mukden took three days of hard riding. When the roads melted in the spring, travel was almost impossible. Because of the danger from bandits, carts travelled in convoy for mutual protection. Life was very uncertain.

In the ~~late summer~~ <sup>September</sup> of 1932, Mr Cook and Mr Henderson came out to attend the General Assembly, in Korea. Mr Henderson then left his family in Korea while he went back to visit Sinpin with Mr Cook. They reached there Sept 15th/ On Oct 10th, a group of Scottish missionaries made the trip ~~to Sinpin~~ from Mukden to Sinpin in safety. On the 13th, the Japanese army went along the same road, driving the bandits before them.

Thinking the road to be safer than for some months past, Mr Henderson left Sinpin for Mukden on the 14th, travelling by Chinese cart with two Korean companions and the Chinese carter. For two days they travelled in safety. On the evening of the second day, they came to a what had been a large village, only to find that bandit raids had driven everyone away. The place was deserted. Because of the danger of travelling after dark, they decided to stop in a deserted house, ate supper and went to bed there.

That same afternoon, about 3 o'clock, they had passed the village of Malintun where there was a Japanese detachment of soldiers stationed. After the party had settled for the night, there was a loud banging at the door and they opened to find the Japanese local commander and his men standing there. The officer demanded that they return to the town of Malintun, which would take them back along the road they had already travelled. Mr Henderson demurred, saying that he was within a few hours of the railway and was hurrying to reach his family. The officer became angry and insisted that they return with his men and, to emphasize the point, shot into the floor at Mr Henderson's feet. Since there was no further point in arguing, though with great misgivings, they loaded everything on the cart and started back under escort.

November 5, 1966

Meeting of the elementary faculty, was held today in the teachers' room.

It was noted that the total number of days in this quarter is 111.

It was decided to choose the new teacher as soon as possible. The new teacher will meet on November 8, at 11:30.

It was decided to make any changes she recommends on the personality inventory sheet, and to send it away for possible further recommendation, after the school principal conference.

The "Open House" will be placed in the teachers' room for items you would like ordered in the future.

It was asked to provide any possible help in guiding PTA projects, once they have been chosen.

It was reported that a group of high school students who are interested in teaching requested that we consider letting them assist in the elementary classrooms during their study hall periods. By the next faculty meeting she will check with the interested students to find out what periods they will be available and whether they would prefer primary or intermediate grades.

John and Doreen Dressler presented a report on primary science textbooks. Their recommendation is that the Harcourt Brace series be ordered if the accompanying science kits can be purchased. The kits contain ample supplies for several years' intensive use, and could be considered a long-term investment. Primary teachers will meet after school on Monday, November 10, to make their decision.

It was mentioned that primary library needs are severe. Among suggestions made to alleviate this situation were a classroom book club to which pupils could contribute when ordering plastic books, cutting down on textbook orders and using the remainder of the textbook allotment for library books, and the implementation of the PTA project in this regard. Miss Dressler will make a list of minimal elementary library needs, which will be presented to parents so that any who wish to contribute a book may do so, and their name placed inside the book.

The possibility of a "Mothers' Club" for each classroom was mentioned. It was felt that such a group would provide mothers with many opportunities to help one another and to provide a service to each classroom.

A requisition form for immediate needs is being printed. When you have received a supply of these and a need arises, make out the form in duplicate, keeping one copy for your own records, and giving the other one to Micky.

At a certain point, the road crossed a low pass, at the top of which was a narrow cut. As the cart went through this cut, shots rang out, said to be from bandits, and Mr Henderson fell, shot through the head. The "bandits" were driven off by the Japanese soldiers. The party went on to its destination, where the body of Mr Henderson was cremated with what seemed unnecessary haste.

No one else was injured. The Koreans, according to reports, were held in custody for some 3 weeks, before being allowed to return to their homes.

At the time, under the military control which the Japanese were attempting to impose on Manchuria, it was impossible to do other than to accept the official statement that it was the work of bandits. However, there were whispers on the part of Chinese and Korean friends that there were no bandits involved, but that it had been a Japanese bullet which put an end to Mr Henderson's life of missionary service, and that it was an attempt on the part of the Japanese to clear the area of foreigners who might interfere with their plans for the so-called "Holy War" against China and the attempt to conquer Asia and the world, which came a few years later. In view of the pressures of the years up to 1936, when the missionaries of the area, both American and Scotch, were forced to leave, this seems very probable. It is possible that Mr Henderson may have been mistaken for a Catholic priest in the same area, for one of them was killed a few years later, while visiting one of his churches. It was a time when the danger to life was very real and many Korean Christians lost their lives. The death of Mr Henderson made him very much one with the Korean Church which he had come to serve.

November 1958

Meeting of the elementary faculty was held today in the teachers' room.  
It was noted that the total number of days in this quarter is 100.

The faculty will choose its new program as soon as possible. The next PTA will meet on November 8 at 7:30.

Teachers will make any changes she recommends on the personality inventory sheets, and if any feel possible further recommendations after the second parent conference. The results will be placed in the teachers' room for items you would like ordered in the future.

Teachers were asked to provide any possible help in guiding PTA projects, once they have been chosen.

It was reported that a group of high school students who are interested in teaching requested that we consider letting them assist in the elementary classroom during their study hall periods. By the next faculty meeting she will check with interested students to find out what periods they will be available and whether they would prefer primary or intermediate grades.

Miss and Doreen Dressler presented a report on primary science textbooks. Their recommendation is that the Harcourt Brace series be ordered if the accompanying science kits can be purchased. The kits contain ample supplies for several years' intensive use and could be considered a long-term investment. Primary teachers will meet after school on Monday, November 10, to make their decision.

It was mentioned that primary library needs are severe. Among suggestions made to alleviate this situation were a classroom book club to which pupils could contribute when ordering new textbooks, cutting down on textbook orders and using the remainder of the textbook allotment for library books, and the implementation of the PTA project in this regard. Miss Dressler will make a list of minimal elementary library needs, which will be presented to parents so that any who wish to contribute a book may do so, and their name placed inside the book.

The possibility of a "Mothers' Club" for each classroom was mentioned. It was felt that such a group would provide mothers with many opportunities to help one another and to provide service to each classroom.

A requisition form for immediate needs is being printed. When you have received a supply of these and a need arises, make out the form in duplicate, keeping one copy for your own records, and giving the other one to Micky.

Frank, Oakeson,  
November 5, 1932

Dear Friends:

The word, that my brother Lloyd had fallen victim to bandits in Manchuria, has been spread rather widely but the details of just what occurred on the night of October Fifteenth are being asked for by so many that I am attempting here with to give you what we have been able to learn so far.

Manchuria has been a bandit infested region all these years but it has been most upset during the last year or so. My brother was associated with Rev. W. T. Cook in the work for the Koreans there. Sin Pin is the name of their station, a town about seventy five miles east of Mukden. Seventy five miles is no distance at all with a good machine on a new strip of pavement, but because of poor roads and primitive means of conveyance it takes nearly three days to make the trip into Sin Pin.

Last summer the Cooks returned from furlough and went out to their station, and my brother brought his family to the seashore for a month's rest. Then in September Mr. Cook came out leaving Mrs. Cook in Sin Pin. He and Lloyd both attended the General Assembly of the Korean Church, after which Lloyd left his family in Syenchun till he should come for them a month later and he went back to Sin Pin with Mr. Cook. Travelling was not safe with fighting going on all around, but these men felt called to stay by their work. Their station was a dangerous one for them but it was even more dangerous for the Koreans they were trying to serve and they could not leave the Korean friends in the midst of hardship and danger while they themselves sought a place of safety.

It was on September the fifteenth that the two men returned to Sin Pin. On October Tenth a group of Scottish Missionaries made the trip from Mukden to Sin Pin in safety. On the thirteenth the

... driving bandits before it. So thinking the road safer than it had been in months Lloyd left Sin Pin for Mukden on the fourteenth last. Lloyd had a Chinese cart with his Korean cook and a Christian woman who was anxious to go to Korea. From the Japanese side of the river was coming out a band of bandits and they were finally back to Sin Pin. Lloyd had to travel in safety. On the evening of the same day he arrived at what he knew to be a good village, only to find it had been sacked by bandits and deserted. But because of the danger of travelling after dark, he could not go in quest of a necessary soldier, deserted house, made camp, had supper and went to bed.

That same afternoon at Sin Pin a detachment, Lloyd's party had reached a village, Malientun by name, where were stationed a detachment of some sixty Japanese soldiers. The commander of the detachment reported that he was told by his men of the Chinese cart carrying an American flag that had passed during the afternoon. Also later it was reported to him that a band of of some thirty bandits were planning an attack on the party camped in the deserted village. He immediately took eleven men and hastened to warn the American. He arrived at the deserted village about 11 P.M. and woke Lloyd and those with him, explaining the danger and insisting that they all go back to Malientun, the military post, a three hours trip. The Chinese were quite anxious to go but Lloyd objected, saying he was but five hours trip from the railroad and that he must go on, not back. The replied that he could not compel Lloyd an American to return with him, but that the Koreans were Japanese subjects and must be as delayed. This would have left Lloyd alone, in a responsible situation in that country, so of necessity he packed up and joined the party for the return trip. They had travelled about two hours and had come to a place where the road runs over a low pass and through a cut with a fifteen-foot bank on each side. Here the bandits lay concealed above the banks and when



the party came fully within the cut and band as  
lined the valley and ran with the Japanese soldiers  
attacking them. No one else was injured by the gunfire.  
Only Lloyd was struck and by one bullet in the  
head. Death was instantaneous. The party then  
hurried on to Malientun. The body was buried  
in a most respectful way by the Japanese soldiers  
and report was made to the American Consul in  
Mukden. The funeral was held in Eyencawa, etc.

In Lloyd's last report to the Mission and the  
Board, he closes by quoting Phillipians 1:29, "It  
hath been granted...not only to believe on him, but  
also to suffer in his behalf." The quotation seems  
almost prophetic. We know that for Lloyd to live  
was Christ and to die but gain. We pray that here  
as elsewhere, the blood of the martyr may indeed  
prove to be the seed of the church.

Lloyd's wife, Helen, and the children are here  
in Taiku with us for the present. It is Helen's  
desire to stay out in the work. The Cooks are safe  
in Sin Pin, there holding the fort, as it were.  
I know you will remember these all in a special  
way in your prayers. They do so need to be upheld  
at the throne of grace at this time, so that they  
may have comfort and courage to carry on.

May the Prince of Peace and King of Love  
soon come to banish war and hatred, and in the  
meantime may we be faithful and fervent in  
proclaiming the Gospel.

Most sincerely,

Harold H. Henderson

Westminster Gardens  
Dunstable  
91010



1951-35

Ken Allen Clark  
1 36 Yun Chi Dong  
Chongno Ku  
Seoul.  
Korea